

of the medical profession in Alberta and was also interested in public affairs. He was formerly a member of the Council of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Alberta and was President of this organization in 1920. His wife died several years ago.

Dr. Alexander MacGillivray Young died in Saskatoon on July 9, 1939. Death was caused by a brain tumour. In the passing of Dr. Young at the age of 61 Saskatoon, and indeed the whole of Canada, has lost an outstanding man. Few medical men in Canada have enjoyed such a wide acquaintance in all spheres of life as did Dr. Young. He was born on July 30, 1878, at Millville, N.S., the son of Thomas Young and Margaret MacGillivray. He was educated at Pictou Academy, Dalhousie University, and McGill University, receiving the degrees of B.A. and M.D., C.M. He married Alyce Maud, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. Stanley, Montreal, who with three children survive him.

Dr. Young began the practice of his profession in Saskatoon in 1906. Those were the pioneer days of Saskatoon when the practice of medicine had its difficulties. But the doctor had the western spirit and in practice and in community life he was an outstanding personality. In the early days he found time to engage in many enterprises and to take an active part in everything that built up the city. In 1913 he became an alderman; in 1916 he was elected mayor, which office he filled, with the exception of one year, until the end of 1921. His marked ability in organization and administration showed itself in those years. In 1925 he entered federal politics, representing Saskatoon at Ottawa; from that date until his death he has been an outstanding figure in Liberal politics in Canada.

Organized medicine in Saskatchewan owes much to the guiding hand of Dr. Young. He was a member of the Medical Council of Canada, was Secretary of the Saskatchewan Medical Association from 1921 until its amalgamation with the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Saskatchewan in 1936, and was Registrar of the College from 1926 until the end of 1936 when his parliamentary duties prevented him from continuing his work. During these years it may be truly said that Dr. Young was the guiding force behind the activities of all things medical in Saskatchewan. Golfing and curling were his sports in later years and in both he showed the enthusiasm and ability which characterized his whole life. His home church, Knox United of Saskatoon, had in him a regular attendant and enthusiastic and valued member.

Few men of the West have been honoured more highly in their vast acquaintance than Dr. A. MacG. Young, a doctor, a statesman, and an athlete, but above all, a man.

J. A. VALENS

News Items

Great Britain

The medical examination of militiamen has already shown remarkable results. In round figures, of the first 20,000 men examined only 2.3 per cent were found definitely unfit for military training; and no fewer than 84.5 per cent were classed in Grade I, which means that they are completely fit. Nearly 9 per cent more were classed as fit except for minor disabilities, such as will not impede their training. The remainder (rather over 4 per cent) are men who suffer from disabilities such as defective vision or bad feet, but might well be able to find places in the new Army where these disabilities would not be too great a handicap. These general figures, however, do not tell the whole story. The level of fitness disclosed does not vary very much in different parts of the country; and the percentage of men com-

pletely fit range from 87 in Scotland and the North of England (which incidentally contain many of the Special Areas where acute unemployment has been prolonged) to 82 in London. Moreover, the figures are a great and pleasant surprise to the authorities themselves. There is no reason to suppose that this first sample of young men is not representative of the country as a whole. No attempt has been made to examine first those who are most likely to be fit. On the assumption therefore that the final results correspond with these first figures, the annual contingent of militiamen will be some 20,000 stronger than was anticipated.—*The Times*, London.

Alberta

The following physicians recently registered in the Province of Alberta: Drs. Archibald M. Edington, Montreal; Louis A. Quirk, Edmonton; W. S. Archibald, New York; Albert P. Asselstine, Fernie; W. Edward Millbrandt, Edmonton; Walter S. Johns, Calgary; and Arthur P. Proctor, Vancouver.

The profession will be interested to learn that the following have been appointed to the Commission to operate the Cancer Remedy Act: President, Professor W. A. Kerr, of the University of Alberta; Dr. J. K. Fife, Member of the Medical Staff of the University of Alberta; Mr. J. B. Corbet, Secretary of the Provincial Cancer Control Society; Miss Alice Keith, Vermilion; and Mr. Jacob Stauffer, Edmonton.

The Provincial Government has put into operation the amendment to the Hospitals' Act which provides for a grant to indigent mothers of \$15.00 to assist in the care of the infant in food, clothing, etc. The money may be used for other expenses involved in the case. It is thought that the total amount which may be involved may amount to \$50,000.00 this year.

Alberta's Travelling Clinic last year examined 3,200 children; treated 300 cases of goitre; vaccinated 1,324; prescribed for 369 cases; referred 27 cases to the profession for treatment, and performed 395 operations for adenoids and tonsils.

The district nurses who are stationed at outlying points where no medical attention is otherwise available report as follows: 2,473 home calls, 8,633 consultations, 2,580 inoculations, 956 vaccinations, 843 pre-natal consultations, 1,668 dressings, 236 child welfare visits, 56 dental extractions. About 30 nurses are in this service.

The Peace River District Medical Society is having its annual meeting at Dunvegan on August 2nd, 1939, which will take the form of a scientific meeting, combined with a social gathering. Drs. J. S. McEachern, J. W. Richardson and George Johnson, all of Calgary, will be present and take part in the program. There are about 25 medical practitioners in this district, and some of them will have to travel several hundred miles to be present.

G. E. LEARMONTH

British Columbia

Congratulations are due to Dr. D. McKay Whitelaw, of Vancouver, who won the Holmes Gold Medal at McGill. This represents the highest aggregate of marks for the full five years of the medical course. He also won the Henry Forsythe Prize for Surgery, and led his final year. Dr. Whitelaw is the son of Dr. W. A. Whitelaw, of Vancouver.

A signal honour came to British Columbia in the election of Dr. Glen Campbell of Vancouver to Senior Membership in the Canadian Medical Association. Dr. Campbell's election is heartily endorsed by all who know him.

The Vancouver Medical Association has just held a very successful Summer School. This annual institution has become a recognized feature of the year's activities, and attracts men from all parts of the province, as well as many from the adjacent states of the Union. Fifty-four men came from points outside Vancouver—one from London, Ont. The lecturers were as follows, Drs. L. C. Conn, Emil Holman, Charles P. L. Mathe, Frank R. Menne, and Dwight L. Wilbur.

The papers were of excellent calibre, and both speakers and audience were fortunate in the venue of the meeting. The new Hotel Vancouver, which has numerous auditoria admirably equipped with built-in loud speaker systems and comfortable chairs, added greatly to the enjoyment of the meeting.

The usual golf tournament, and several luncheons, at each of which one or other of our guests was speaker, were held during the Session. Clinics, held at the hospitals, were also a prominent feature of the work.

The British Columbia Medical Association is planning for its Annual Meeting from September 18th to 21st inclusive. This will be held in Vancouver, and the Hotel Vancouver will be the headquarters. The meeting will include two main sections—Business and Scientific. An admirable program of lectures, clinics, etc., has been arranged for. The following speakers will give papers and lectures: Drs. R. Franklin Carter, W. G. Coobie, H. B. Cushing, Alexander Gibson, Roscoe B. Graham, Frank S. Patch, E. P. Scarlett, and T. C. Routley.

This Annual Meeting of the British Columbia Medical Association has gradually developed into a big thing. The credit for this must go largely to Dr. M. W. Thomas, Executive Secretary. He has organized several departments, which very greatly strengthen its appeal to medical men, and enhance its value. Amongst these are Sections on Pædiatrics, Radiology, Eye, Ear, Nose, and Throat, Public Health, etc. He has arranged for three Round-Table Conferences on Nutrition, Gastro-intestinal Diseases, Obstetrics, Orthopædics, and a symposium on Public Health. It will, in fact, be a meeting where every man in the profession can be sure of finding something that will be of value to him, no matter what his special line of work.

There will be sessions on Economics, and it is very likely that some most important matters will be brought up along this line. T. H. MACDERMOT

Manitoba

The Indian Department of the Federal Government has taken over the Dynevor Indian Hospital near Selkirk. This hospital of 42 beds was instituted by and has been under the direction of the Diocese of Rupert's Land of the Anglican Church. The Department has requested the Sanatorium Board of Manitoba to take over the management of the institution, and the Sanatorium Board has consented.

From the inception of the Manitoba Sanatorium at Ninette there often has been difficulty in getting a sufficient supply of water. Recently a new source, which will give an ample supply of excellent quality, has been discovered, and the work of building a pipe line and pumping station will be begun shortly.

ROSS MITCHELL

New Brunswick

On June 14th, at the 75th convocation of St. Joseph's University, Dr. J. R. Nugent, of Saint John, was granted an honorary M.A. degree.

Dr. A. T. Leatherbarrow, of Hampton, was recently made an associate member of the American College of Physicians at their meeting in New Orleans.

Under the auspices of the Junior Red Cross Society of New Brunswick, Dr. Chipman McKay, of Saint John,

carried out a survey of orthopædic cases at Grand Falls, in which he examined 122 cases. A week later he carried out a similar survey at St. Stephen which was also largely attended.

Dr. Arthur F. VanWart, of Fredericton, has just completed a series of visits to all the branch societies of the New Brunswick Society, speaking at Fredericton, St. Stephen, Woodstock, Campbellton, Bathurst, Moncton, and Saint John. At these meetings he presented a report of the New Brunswick Society committee on economics in which he discussed various systems of contract practice, lodge practice and rural medicine, as well as reviewing the difficulties of collecting for medical services to municipalities. He submitted recent, accurate information on various plans of health insurance, group hospitalization, and state medicine. Discussion at each point was prolonged and may be taken as evidence of the marked interest in the economic set-up. As a sample, the meeting at Saint John lasted until 2 o'clock in the morning of the following day. Dr. VanWart was accompanied by Dr. H. S. Hynes, Radiologist at the Victoria General Hospital, Fredericton, who spoke on "Atelectasis".

The members of the Royal Canadian Army Medical Corps have arranged to do very extensive training at Camp Sussex from July 3rd to 13th. This training this year will introduce extensive field exercises, with particular emphasis being laid on gas casualties. It is intended that officers and men will carry out schemes with troops, and that these manœuvres will be performed wearing gas respirators. A. STANLEY KIRKLAND

Nova Scotia

The Hospital Association of Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island held its eleventh annual meeting at Amherst, and then moved on to Sackville, where a joint meeting was held with the Hospital Association of New Brunswick. Hon. Dr. F. R. Davis, Minister of Health, and Dr. G. A. MacIntosh, of the Victoria General Hospital, Halifax, took active parts in the program.

The opening of a hospital on the Magdalen Islands has relieved the Sutherland Memorial Hospital, Pictou, of the responsibility of caring for Island patients.

Dr. Murray MacKay, Medical Director of the Nova Scotia Hospital, stressed in an address recently the increase of mental diseases in Nova Scotia. He stated that the new campaign to check the unnecessary advances of mental disorders, and the work of institutions such as the newly opened rest home at Wolfville would tend to rectify this situation.

The "Pugwash Co-operative Doctor Service Association" has begun a six-months' trial period, with Dr. J. A. Langille and Dr. S. O. Dowling as attending physicians. The plan is open to any family or individual wishing to join. The fee is \$1.00 per family, per month for those within four miles. For more distant zones the rates are higher. Each member is entitled to one medical examination each six months. Maternity cases shall not exceed \$10.00; x-rays are to be done at half the regular fee. The present indications are that this plan is unsatisfactory.

The Nova Scotia Health Officers held their annual meeting in conjunction with the meeting of the Nova Scotia Medical Society. ARTHUR L. MURPHY

Ontario

Dr. D. E. Robertson, Surgeon-in-Chief of the Hospital for Sick Children, Toronto, has been elected President of the American Orthopædic Association.

On June 17th the corner stone was laid of the \$100,000 pavilion being added to the Brantford General Hospital.

The heads of the Mental Hospitals in Ontario met at the new Ontario Hospital, St. Thomas, on June 28th to discuss their hospital problems. Such a meeting is held three or four times each year.

Dr. C. A. Warren, Medical Officer of Health for York Township, was elected President of the Ontario Health Officers' Association at their 25th annual meeting in Toronto on June 13th.

The Dominion Council of Health met in Ottawa in June under the Chairmanship of Dr. R. E. Wodehouse, Deputy Minister of Pensions and National Health. A luncheon was tendered to Sir Arthur MacNalty, Chief Medical Officer of the British Ministry of Health, while both the medical and engineering profession tendered a luncheon to Sir Edward McLean, K.B.E., a member of the Advisory Committee on Education in the Colonies. Among other matters considered by the Council were anthrax, and shaving brush regulations, ragweed control, used material in mattresses, the wrapping of tooth-brushes and similar articles displayed for sale, and the regulations governing tourist cabins.

The Ontario Department of Health has notified the physicians of the province that there does not appear to be sufficient evidence in support of the use of pooled convalescent serum in the treatment of anterior poliomyelitis to justify a continuance of the practice of general gratuitous distribution. Attention is directed to the recommendations of the Ontario Medical Association in which it was pointed out that the best reports published embodying the value of therapeutic convalescent serum show that serum does not decrease the incidence of paralysis or death. The serum is still available for those who have confidence in it.

Dr. Donald C. Balfour, of the Mayo Clinic, Rochester, Minn., has recently been elected Honorary F.R.C.S.(Eng.).

The Fourth Annual Convention of the Ontario Society of Radiographers was held in the Royal Connaught Hotel, Hamilton, during the week of June 19th.

Dr. John MacKenzie Brown, a graduate of the medical school of the University of Western Ontario, and Clinical Professor of Otolaryngology at the University of Southern California, has been elected President of the American Laryngological, Rhinological and Otological Society.

In the Royal Canadian Army Medical Corps, Lt.-Col. W. J. Deadman, V.D., is transferred to the Reserve of Officers. Major G. R. D. Farmer is gazetted Lt.-Col.

J. H. ELLIOTT

Saskatchewan

The two Saskatchewan Summer Schools, held the same week at Saskatoon and Regina, were attended by about three hundred physicians. From Edmonton came Dr. Heber Jamieson, who spoke on "Allergy on the prairie farm" and "Sulphanilamide", and Dr. F. H. H. Mewburn, who spoke on "Pain in the lower back" and "Some notes on the treatment of fractures".

From Winnipeg came Dr. Charles Hunter, who spoke on "Common errors in treatment" and "Common errors in diagnosis", and Dr. P. H. Thorlakson, who spoke on "The anatomical basis for common ano-rectal disorders and treatments" and "Diagnosis and surgical management of jaundice". From Saskatoon came Dr. W. S. Holmes who spoke on "The toxæmias of the latter half of pregnancy". Dr. Morley Currie illustrated the paper by the presentation of a case of a patient pregnant eight months, aged 23, who had had an uneventful pregnancy

until a few days previously when she complained of tiredness. Her blood pressure was 200/108. Albumin was present. Dr. Holmes stated in his opinion that labour should be induced immediately in this case.

From Moose Jaw came Dr. F. C. Heal who spoke on "The diagnosis and treatment of anæmias". The Cancer Clinic put on a demonstration in Regina and the Saskatoon Sanatorium put on a program describing the renewal of present campaign against tuberculosis. Dr. H. C. Boughton was in charge of this.

The panel discussion of appendicitis was led by Dr. E. B. Alport, who pointed out that Saskatchewan has the second highest appendicitis mortality in Canada, with Alberta as the only province having a higher rate, Dr. J. Gemmell, of Assiniboia, reported a mortality of 1.5 per cent in a series of over 1,000 cases in the last ten years at Assiniboia.

At the dinner meeting in Regina Mr. D. B. MacRae, in his own witty style, amused the audience. Mr. E. C. Leslie, K.C. addressed the luncheon meeting at the General Hospital on "The professional mind", and Mr. W. F. Dunn, K.C., addressed the luncheon at the Grey Nun's Hospital on "The Workmen's Compensation Board". Welcome rain changed the golf tournament to a convivial tea at the Hotel Saskatchewan, where an address on the "History of medicine in the west" was given by Dr. Jamieson, who said that the medical records for Manitoba and Alberta are fairly complete, but little is on record of the pioneer doctors in Saskatchewan.

In 1938 in Saskatchewan there were three branches of the Victorian Order Nurses, with 5 nurses. They attended 1,519 patients; of these 148 were obstetrical. The Prince Albert district was opened in December, 1937.

LILLIAN A. CHASE

United States

The Francis Amory Septennial Prize of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, under the Will of Francis Amory.—In compliance with the requirements of a gift under the will of the late Francis Amory, of Beverly, Mass., the American Academy of Arts and Sciences announces the offer of a septennial prize for outstanding work with reference to the alleviation or cure of diseases affecting the human genital organs, to be known as the Francis Amory Septennial Prize. The gift provides a fund the income of which may be awarded for conspicuously meritorious contributions to the field of knowledge "during the said septennial period next preceding any award thereof, through experiment, study or otherwise . . . in the diseases of the human sexual generative organs in general". The prize may be awarded to any individual or individuals for work of "extraordinary or exceptional merit" in this field.

In case there is work of a quality to warrant it, the first award will be made in 1940. The total amount of the award will exceed ten thousand dollars, and may be given in one or more awards. It rests solely within the discretion of the Academy whether an award shall be made at the end of any given seven-year period, and also whether on any occasion the prize shall be awarded to more than a single person.

While there will be no formal nominations, and no formal essays or treatises will be required, the Committee invites suggestions, which should be made to the Amory Fund Committee, care of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, 28 Newbury Street, Boston, Mass., U.S.A.

At the meeting of the Board of Directors of the **Finney-Howell Research Foundation**, Baltimore, Md., held on February 24, 1939, fellowships were renewed for the following (in the British Empire). Margaret Esther Boyland, Royal Cancer Hospital, London, England. Alma Howard, Ph.D., Department of Genetics, McGill University, Montreal. Charles Stuart McEuen, M.D., McGill University, Montreal.

Fellowships were awarded for 1939 to the following. G. M. Badger, M.S., of Melbourne, Australia, to work at the Royal Cancer Hospital, London, England.

Applications for 1940 awards must be in the office of the Foundation by January 1, 1940.

The 18th annual scientific and clinical session of the **American Congress of Physical Therapy** will be held September 5, 6, 7, 8, 1939, at the Hotel Pennsylvania, New York City. Preceding these sessions the Congress will conduct an intensive instruction seminar in physical therapy for physicians and technicians—August 30, 31, September 1 and 2.

The instruction seminar should prove of unusual interest to physicians and technicians. The clinics which comprise half of the schedule make this course outstanding for its practical value. As in the past outstanding clinicians and teachers will participate. Registration is limited to 100 and is by application only. For information concerning seminar and preliminary program of convention proper, address American Congress of Physical Therapy, 30 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago.

The 68th Annual Meeting of the **American Public Health Association** will be held in Pittsburgh, Pa., October 17 to 20, 1939, with headquarters at the William Penn Hotel.

Dr. Reginald M. Atwater, Executive Secretary, in announcing the dates, calls attention to the important issues facing the public health profession and predicts a year of great expansion in the responsibilities of health officers and health workers generally.

Dr. Atwater says: "The Annual Meeting of the American Public Health Association grows larger, more important and more significant to the public health profession and to the public every year. The meeting in Pittsburgh in 1939 will be especially noteworthy because the National Health Program will be launched in all probability during the coming year. This will be significant not only because of the funds available for expansion in public health but because of the likelihood that health departments generally will be the agencies to handle the new responsibilities for public medical care."

Book Reviews

Introduction to Diseases of the Chest. J. Maxwell. 328 pp., illust. 12s. 6d. Hodder and Stoughton, London, 1938.

The author's purpose is "to present to the student the clinical aspects of respiratory disease, to correlate the history with the physical examination, and to indicate the various special investigations which are likely to assist in making an assured diagnosis". As students are taught methods of physical examination today it does not seem necessary to devote the first 60 pages to this subject. The general discussion of the clinical aspect and diagnosis of respiratory disease is very good, and the volume offers a good guide to diseases of the organs of respiration, but it has many weaknesses. The discussion of the value of the tuberculin tests does not seem up to date and the technique is omitted. There is a good presentation of the technique of pneumothorax induction, but no indication as to what is to be done after the third week, no suggestion as to how long the treatment may be desirable. The rôle played by collapse in the development of bronchiectasis is not discussed. The student or physician who wishes a succinct account of respiratory disease will probably welcome the book.

Principles of Hematology. R. L. Haden. 375 pp.; illust. \$4.50. Lea & Febiger, Phila., 1939.

This book has been written with the idea of simplifying the study of the disorders of the blood for the

student and physician. Unusual and difficult technical methods have been purposely omitted. The different cells of the blood are described in detail and the mechanism by which each varies from normal is discussed. The different groups into which the blood dyscrasias naturally fall are presented from the standpoint of differential diagnosis. Treatment of the various diseases of the blood is briefly but concisely outlined.

By far the most useful feature of the book are the 168 original photomicrographs. The selection of these is excellent and the photographic technique perfect. Students and others beginning the study of diseases of the blood will find them invaluable.

It is perhaps unfortunate that the author has consulted only 39 references in covering so comprehensive a subject.

Preclinical Medicine. W. M. Thewlis. 182 pp. \$3.00. Williams and Wilkins, Baltimore, 1939.

The author makes an attempt to place coordinated thought before the medical man who wishes to reach the heights of the prevention of ill-health. He brings present knowledge of eugenics, constitution (morphological, physiological and psychological), family-history, and laboratory investigation into prominence. Pre-clinical medicine examinations are made under three groups. The first is the short examination for those who are in apparently good health; the second is for those who have one prominent complaint; the final examination is for the person whose period of distress has lasted one month or more, and who has ill-health sufficient to have him admitted to the hospital for "investigation". Each group is organized and synchronized to take about two hours of time in the morning on three successive days. These groups are termed the short form, intermediate, and long forms. The short form embraces basal metabolic rate, blood pressure, temperature, urine concentration test, blood for sugar cholesterol and non-protein nitrogen, Wassermann, Hinton and Kahn tests, vital capacity. A cup of coffee and a sandwich are given to the patient and followed by a complete physical examination, a 6 foot plate of the chest, blood taken for smears and red blood cell and white blood cell counts. This is followed by a study of the patient's history, hereditary and constitutional factors. Thewlis believes that the short form prepares us to treat a patient in emergency; it should be repeated every 6 to 12 months; it prepares for the pre-natal observation course; and it can readily be followed by the intermediate form. It should be considered worthy of the time of the well-trained and the experienced physician. Of course this book carries on and gives much detail in the symptoms and signs of the various systems. The bibliography is extensive.

Surgical Treatment of Hand and Forearm Infections.

A. C. J. Brickel. 300 pp.; illust. \$8.50. McAnish, Toronto, 1939.

This book is the result of many years of work. The composition is brief and concise. The anatomical terms are those of the Birmingham Revision.

The use of colour plates on the opposing pages to those of the anatomical drawings makes for ready interpretation. X-ray plates have been made of the various spaces in the hand and forearm after injection with radio-opaque substance. A valuable addition to this work is the summary at the end of each chapter. The incisions recommended are those which have met recent favour; the author has outlined his results with incisions for dorsal sub-aponeurotic space infections. Infections of the hand and forearm and their treatment are brought to present standards. The work is sufficiently supported by experimental proof of its anatomical basis.

Surgical Pathology of Diseases of the Mouth and Jaw.

A. E. Hertzler. 248 pp., illust. \$6.00. J. B. Lipincott, Montreal, 1939.

This book of 248 pages with 206 illustrations is the last of a series of ten books on Surgical Pathology by this author. It is written in the same original style as